

**BOROUGH OF ECCLES**

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**Medical Officer**  
**of Health**

**For the year ended 31st Dec., 1937.**

**J. E. SPENCE M.B. D.P.H.**

*Medical Officer of Health.*

*Issued by Order of the Health Committee*

**F. Green and Son, Monton Lane, Eccles.**

**Phone Eccles 1136**





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# Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, For the Year 1937.

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Eccles.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have to present my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1937 which has been prepared in accordance with the circular of the Ministry of Health.

The nuisance caused by dogs fouling footpaths continues unchecked and more effective bye-laws will be necessary before the nuisance can be abated.

The unsatisfactory condition of some of the milk coming into the Borough has caused the Department considerable concern during the year. It must be admitted that although the general condition of milk sent into the Borough has improved during the past fifteen years, it is still far from satisfactory. At the present rate of improvement it will be many years before the milk supply in towns can be considered satisfactory.

At the end of the year Miss I. Wright, who has for 20 years been Senior Health Visitor in the Borough, retired on account of ill health. During the time she was in service of the Borough she applied herself whole heartedly and unstintingly to the welfare of mothers and babies. She will be greatly missed by those who looked to her for friendly help and advice in their troubles and her colleagues in the Health Department will also miss her help and guidance. It is the wish of all who knew her that she may have health to enjoy many years of well earned rest.

I again desire to thank Mr. G. V. Hulse and all the members of the staff for their loyal and willing assistance during the year and also to express my appreciation of the support I have at all times received from the members of the Public Health Committee and the Council.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. E. SPENCE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,  
Irwell Place, Eccles.

31st March, 1938.

# PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

## **Medical Officer of Health.**

### **School Medical Officer and Medical Officer Maternity and Child Welfare.**

Dr. J. E. SPENCE, M.B., Ch.B. (Honours) Edin.,  
D.P.H., Edinburgh & Glasgow.

## **Consulting Obstetrician.**

Dr. W. R. ADDIS, M.D.

## **Veterinary Surgeon.**

Mr. H. H. LORD, M.R.C.V.S.

## **Sanitary Inspectors**

CHIEF INSPECTOR : G. V. HULSE, C.R.S.I.

H. R. TAYLOR, C.R.S.I. Certif. Inspr. Meat & Food.

K. F. JOHNSON, C.R.S.I.

J. C. ANKERS, C.R.S.I.

G. O. AXON, C.R.S.I.

## **Health Visitors and School Nurses.**

SENIOR HEALTH VISITOR : Miss I. WRIGHT, C.M.B., (Retired 31/12/37).

Miss D. ATKINSON, C.M.B., H.V.

Miss E. BLAYLOCK, C.M.B., H.V.

Miss M. E. ELLERINGTON, C.M.B., H.V.

Miss A. HUGHES, C.M.B., H.V.

## **Clerical Staff.**

CHIEF CLERK : A. ROGERS.

J. GAWTHORPE.

J. W. EVANS.

Miss M. CLARK, (M AND C.W., HALF-TIME).

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area (in acres) ... ..	3417
Population Census 1931 ... ..	44416
„ Estimated 1937 ... ..	42560
Number of inhabited houses (1937) ... ..	12175
Rateable Value (31st December, 1937) ... ..	£258922
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£991

### PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

The area of the Borough is 3,417 acres. It extends from the Gilda Brook, which separates it from the City of Salford, westward for a distance of four miles to the boundary of Irlam Parish. Its southern boundary is the Manchester Ship Canal, from which it extends northwards for a distance of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles to the boundaries of Worsley U.D. and Swinton and Pendlebury M.B.

The area is flat, its maximum height above ordnance datum being 136 feet in Half Edge Lane and its lowest point being below the 50 foot contour line in the neighbourhood of the old bed of the River Irwell at the west end of the Borough.

The substratum is mainly red sandstone to the east of Monton Road which is syntopical with the Swinton Fault. To the West are upper Carboniferous Rocks containing the Slack Lane coal seam, which crops up within six feet of the surface at Monton Green. Further West the Carboniferous Rocks are overlaid with Glacial Drift, yellow and white sands and gravel and then by peat at Barton Moss.

Barton Moss, which is about 75 feet above ordnance datum has been drained and reclaimed by the Manchester Corporation Cleansing Department and now consists of fertile agricultural land, quite unsuitable for development owing to the difficulty in obtaining a solid foundation for buildings, the peat being 16 to 20 feet in thickness.

### POPULATION.

The population at the 1921 Census was 44,242 persons and at the 1931 Census 44,416, an increase of 173 persons. The estimated

population for the year 1937 as computed by the Registrar General was 42,560, a decline of 1,856 since the Census. At the the 1931 Census there were 10,699 structurally seperate dwellings giving an occupation density of 4.15 persons per dwelling. At the end of last year the total numbers of houses in the Borough was 12,175 giving an occupation density of 3.49.

The natural increase of population, that is the excess of births over deaths, since the Census has been 423. The increase would naturally lead one to expect an increase and not a decline in the population. There has however been considerable movement among the population which it is impossible to estimate:- during the past year 2839 changes of tenancy of houses have come to the notice of the department. Many of the changes are due to exchanges within the Borough but no doubt many are due to removals to or from beyond the Borough boundary. During school medical inspection a large number of children, who have recently moved into the Borough, have been examined, many of them belonging to families who left the Borough a few years ago when the housing shortage was acute and have recently returned as houses are now easier to obtain.

#### SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

The principal group of occupations in which the population of the Borough is employed comprises commercial, professional and clerical occupations, a large proportion of these persons being engaged in Manchester. A large proportion of adult males are engaged in engineering and metal trades or are railway or transport workers, while a smaller number are engaged in textile trades, building, furniture making, etc.

#### POOR LAW RELIEF.

Year ended 31st December, 1937.

No. of people in receipt of Out Door Relief for the month of December, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	669
No. of people in receipt of relief in Institution during the month of December, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of people in receipt of Hospital treatment during the month of December, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	91
No. of people in receipt of medical relief other than Hospital treatment during the month of December, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	15

## VITAL STATISTICS.

	M		F		Total
Live Births ...	306	..	320	...	626
Legitimate ...	296	...	315	...	611
Illegitimate ...	10	...	5	...	15

Birth Rate per 1000 of estimated population ... 14.7

	M		F		Total
Still Births ...	13	...	7	...	20
Rate per 1000 births ...	...	...	...	...	30.0
Deaths ...	300	...	273	...	573
Rate per 1000 ...	...	...	...	...	13.4

Deaths from diseases and accidents  
of pregnancy and child birth :

(a) Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	2
(b) Other causes	...	..	1

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :-

All Infants per 1000 live births	...	..	65
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate births	...	.	63
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate births	...	..	133
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	70
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough	...	...	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	5

Age	1936			1937		
	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Percentage of total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000
0— 1	33	6.29	54.0	41	7.15	65.0
1— 4	7	1.33	3.4	13	2.27	6.02
5—14	3	0.57	0.49	8	1.40	1.34
15 —24	17	3.24	2.31	20	3.49	2.74
25—44	53	10.09	3.77	49	8.55	3.48
45—64	162	30.85	14.84	164	28.62	14.82
65 & over.	250	47.63	78.63	278	48.52	88.87

# Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1937.

Causes of Death.			Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
			All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1												11
All causes	{	Certified Uncertified	568 5	39 2	5 ...	8 ...	8 ...	20 ...	49 ...	164 ...	275 3	
Enteric Fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	7	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis respiratory system	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	3	9	8	3	...
Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	5	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
General paralysis of the Insane	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Cancer	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	3	29	38	34
Diabetes	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	5	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	33	1	...	...	...	...	1	9	22	33
Heart Disease	...	...	157	...	...	...	1	2	10	50	94	52
Aneurysm	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other circulatory diseases	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	7
Bronchitis	...	...	16	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	11	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	41	9	2	1	3	1	6	11	8	...
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	3
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Diarrhœa, &c. under 2 years	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of liver	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Other digestive diseases	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...
Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	2	3	8	7	4
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Other puerperal causes	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Congenital debility and mal-formation, premature birth	...	...	22	21	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Senility	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	37	71
Suicide	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Other deaths from violence	...	...	17	...	...	...	1	2	2	5	7	4
Other defined diseases	...	...	44	2	1	1	...	3	5	14	18	2
Causes ill-defined	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-Encephalitis	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	573	41	5	8	8	20	49	164	278	219

# BIRTH-RATE, DEATH RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the Year 1937.

Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1937, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1936. (The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	RATE PER 1000		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										RATE PER 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Small pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whoop'g cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years).	Total Deaths under One Year	
England and Wales	14.9	0.60	12.4	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.45	0.54	5.8	58	
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14.9	0.67	12.5	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.39	0.45	7.9	62	
148 Smaller Towns Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931	15.3	0.64	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.42	0.42	3.2	55	
London	13.3	0.54	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.38	0.51	12.0	60	
ECCLLES	14.7	0.47	13.4	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.35	0.39	7.9	65	

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :—

Puerperal Sepsis
Total

{
per 1000 Live Births
Total Births

Others
Total

0.97
2.26

0.94
2.17

3.23
3.11

# VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1937. AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Reg- istered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.				
		Un- corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of non- residents registered in the District	of resi- dents not registered in the District	Under One Year of Age		At all Ages		
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births			
												4	5
1	2	3											
1918 ..	42700	657	657	15.4	649	15.2	111	63	52	79	601	14.0	
1919 ..	42700	658	658	15.4	534	12.5	111	52	46	69.9	475	11.1	
1920 ..	44099	978	976	22.1	531	12.0	77	73	75	76.8	527	11.9	
1921 ..	44960	387	913	20.3	546	12.1	92	66	72	78.0	520	11.5	
1922 ..	45090	823	817	18.1	619	13.7	88	69	76	93.0	602	13.3	
1923 ..	45270	776	791	17.3	543	12.0	110	57	42	53.1	490	10.8	
1924 ..	46020	775	773	16.7	591	12.8	105	58	71	91.8	544	11.8	
1925 ..	45960	831	793	17.2	537	11.6	96	63	54	68.0	509	11.09	
1926 ..	45670	800	778	17.0	569	12.5	111	67	61	78.0	523	11.5	
1927 ..	45390	743	709	15.6	647	14.3	148	78	43	60.6	577	12.7	
1928 ..	45200	815	743	16.4	581	12.8	150	68	49	65.9	499	11.0	
1929 ..	45040	597	682	15.1	580	12.8	127	144	47	68.9	597	13.2	
1930 ..	45040	537	639	14.2	495	10.9	103	147	41	64.1	539	11.96	
1931 ...	44770	487	606	13.5	473	10.56	93	144	51	84.1	524	11.7	
1932 ..	44434	491	577	12.99	482	10.85	119	144	42	72.8	507	11.41	
1933 ...	44942	400	536	11.93	448	9.97	111	149	28	52.24	486	10.81	
1934 ...	43370	394	514	11.8	451	10.39	109	145	28	54.47	487	11.2	
1935 ..	42900	461	553	12.8	471	10.98	115	142	23	41.59	498	11.6	
1936 ..	42770	480	602	14.0	531	12.4	172	166	33	54.0	525	12.2	
1937	42560	544	626	14.7	568	13.3	162	167	41	65.0	573	13.4	

GENERAL  
PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.  
LABORATORY FACILITIES.

All pathological specimens, as well as samples of milk and water from the swimming baths, etc., are sent for examination to the University of Manchester Department of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine Laboratories, York Place, Manchester. During the year, a total of 737 examinations were made at the laboratories.

Month	Diphtheria		Typhoid Fever		Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli		Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	
	Total	+	Total	+	Total	+	Total	+
January ... ..	99	8	...	...	...	...	2	...
February... ..	83	6	...	...	...	...	2	1
March ... ..	93	3	...	...	...	...	3	1
April ... ..	33	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
May ... ..	22	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
June ... ..	58	4	...	...	...	...	2	...
July ... ..	49	8	...	...	...	...	5	...
August ... ..	23	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
September ...	52	2	...	...	...	...	3	...
October ... ..	34	1	2	1	...	...	3	1
November ...	52	2	3	1	...	...	4	...
December ...	49	8	1	...	1	1	3	1
Totals ...	647	49	6	2	1	1	35	4

VARIOUS INVESTIGATIONS.

Milk Bacterial count. and Coli .. ..	38
Milk for enteric organisms ... ..	1
Water, bacteriological ... ..	7
Swimming Bath water, chemical analysis	1
Drinking water for enteric organisms ...	1

### Result of Examination of Water from the Swimming Baths.

Date	No. of Sample	Number of Organisms per c.c.	Bac. coli. communis	
			found in	not found
18. 3. 37.	Female No. 1	6,500	...	100 c.c.
15. 4. 37.	Female No. 2	10	...	100 c.c.
15. 4. 37.	Male No. 3	10	...	100 c.c.
9. 6. 37.	Male No. 4	3,400	...	100 c.c.
9. 6. 37.	Female No. 5	7,200	50 c.c.	10 c.c.
15. 9. 37.	Male No. 6	315,000	100 c.c.	10 c.c.
8 12. 37.	Female No. 7	165,000	10 c.c.	1c.c.

The following is the report on the chemical analysis of a sample of water taken in August.

	Female Parts per 100,000.
Oxygen absorbed	0.103
Free and saline ammonia	0.254
Albuminoid ammonia	0.028
Nitrous Nitrogen	Marked
Nitric Nitrogen	0.192
Chlorides	10.4
Reaction ph.	8.0
Respiratory Index	13.5%
Colour	Green
Turbidity	Very Slight
Smell	None

#### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Two motor ambulances are maintained at the Fire Station for conveying sick and accident cases. During the year 242 calls were made for accidents and 550 for the conveyance of sick persons to hospital. No charge is made to residents in the Borough for the use of the ambulance.

Cases of infectious diseases are removed to Ladywell Sanatorium by means of an ambulance belonging to the City of Salford, a sum of half a guinea being paid for each case removed.

#### NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) GENERAL. One district nurse is employed by the Eccles District Nursing Association for the nursing of cases of non-infectious illness at home.

(b) **INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**—With the exception of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever, such advice and assistance as the nursing of cases of infectious diseases and puerperal fever as may be necessary is given by the Health Visitors. During the year 224 visits were paid by them to cases of infectious disease for the purpose of giving assistance in the supervision and nursing of the following conditions :—

Bronchitis and Pneumonia	...	...	...	19
Measles	...	...	...	30
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	28
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	147

In many instances visits were paid twice daily, including Sundays, in cases in which the patients were seriously ill, and assistance was given to the mother in various ways.

### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

**Eccles Corporation.**

**Maternity and Child Welfare Centre,  
Green Lane, Patricroft.**

- (1) Infant consultations.  
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday  
2 to 4-30 p.m.
- (2) Ante Natal Clinic  
1st, 3rd & 5th Fridays each month,  
2-30 to 4-30 p.m.
- (3) Ante Natal Meeting  
2nd & 4th Fridays each month  
2-30 to 4-30 p.m.
- (4) Sewing Class, Wednesday, 2 to 4-30 p.m.

**Eccles Education Committee.**

**School Clinic, Irwell Place, Eccles.**

- (1) Minor Ailments Clinic.  
Daily 9 a.m.—12-30 p.m.
- (2) Dental Clinic.  
Monday to Friday, 9-30 a.m.—12 noon.  
Monday, Tuesday & Thursday, 1-30—3-30 p.m.
- (3) Inspection Clinic.  
Thursday, 9-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m.
- (4) Ophthalmic Clinic.  
Alternate Tuesdays 10 a.m.—12 noon.

Joint with  
Lancashire County Council.

Longfield Lodge, Cadishead.

- (1) Orthopædic Clinic  
3rd Thursday each month, 2-30 p.m.

**Lancashire County Council.**

**Tuberculosis Dispensary,  
Gilda Brook Road, Eccles.**

- (1) Tuesdays 2—4 p.m.  
Friday 10 a.m.—12 noon.

**Salford Corporation**

**Salford Municipal Clinic for Venereal Diseases**  
Sundays 9-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m. and 3-30—6-30 p.m.  
Mondays to Fridays, 8-30 a.m.—8-30 p.m.  
Saturdays 8-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m.  
and 7-0—8-30 p.m.

## HOSPITALS.

No change in the hospital accommodation in the area has taken place during the year, general cases are admitted to the Eccles and Patricroft Hospital, and the Park Hospital, Davyhulme, while chronic cases are admitted to Green Lane Institution. A large number of cases from the district are also received by the various hospitals in Manchester and Salford.

During the past year 154 maternity cases were admitted to Park Hospital, Davyhulme, the antenatal supervision in practically all the cases being carried out at the Antenatal Clinic, Green Lane, Patricroft.

Two beds for Orthopædic cases are reserved for Eccles children at the Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital by arrangement with the Lancashire County Council.

Cases of infectious diseases and puerperal fever are admitted to the Ladywell Sanatorium by arrangement with the Salford City Council, while cases of Small Pox are sent to the Small Pox Hospital, Clayton Vale, Manchester.

## PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

- Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts 2, 3 and 4).
- Eccles Corporation Act, 1901.
- Eccles (Housing of the Working Classes) Order, 1902.
- Eccles (South-East Eccles) (Housing of Working Classes) Order, 1919.
- Boroughs of Eccles and Yeovil (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920.
- Borough of Eccles (Whooping Cough) Regulations, 1924.
- Borough of Eccles (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1924.
- Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.
- Part 4. Sections 53 and 54.
- Part 7. Sections 85, 86.
- Public Health Act, 1925 (Part 2)
- Eccles (Supervision of Midwives) Order, 1930.
- Eccles (Supervision of Midwives) Amendment Order, 1938.

## BYE-LAWS, REGULATIONS, Etc.

- |                                   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Houses let in Lodgings.           | Offensive Trades.                 |
| Good Rule and Government.         | New Streets and Buildings.        |
| Closing Order (Butchers' Shops).  | Barbers and Hairdressers.         |
| Closing Order (Boot & Shoe Shops) | Weekly Half-Holiday Order, 1927.  |
| Smoke Abatement.                  | Employment of Children.           |
| Nuisances.                        | Nursing Homes.                    |
| Slaughter Houses.                 | Improvement of Housing Conditions |
| Common Lodging Houses.            |                                   |

## THE FOULING OF FOOTPATHS BY DOGS.

The public conscience, so far as the cleanliness of streets is concerned, has made such progress since mediæval times that streets are no longer refuse dumps into which waste, offal and slops are thrown. The indignation of the citizens at large would be stirred beyond control should such acts be permitted in the twentieth century; yet many, who would make the biggest outcry against such filthy and insanitary practices, are the worst offenders so far as another equally objectionable nuisance is concerned—namely the fouling of footpaths by dogs. They would be horrified if a parent allowed his child to deposit its excrement on the footpath and the correspondence columns of the daily papers would be filled immediately with indignant letters, appearing over the usual gamut of pseudo nymms. These people, however, have no compunction when they go out after dark and walk quietly along the footpath, followed by a dog, hoping that the animal will void its excrement, where, it matters not, so long as it is not in their own garden or on the footpath in front of their own house.

The fouling of footpaths, whether by human beings or animals, is offensive and objectionable from a public health point of view. It is extremely unpleasant, for those who make legitimate use of the footpaths, to find that they have inadvertently carried on their shoes into their home, foul smelling excrement from the pavements.

In 1931 the Council made a byelaw against nuisance by dogs, which is in the following terms:—

“No person being in charge of a dog in any street or public place, and having the dog on a lead, shall allow or permit such dog to deposit its excrement upon the public footway.

“Any person offending against this Byelaw shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40/-.”

This byelaw has been entirely ineffective in preventing or reducing the nuisance because dogs taken out for this purpose are either not on a lead, or, if on a lead, the lead is slipped before the offence is committed.

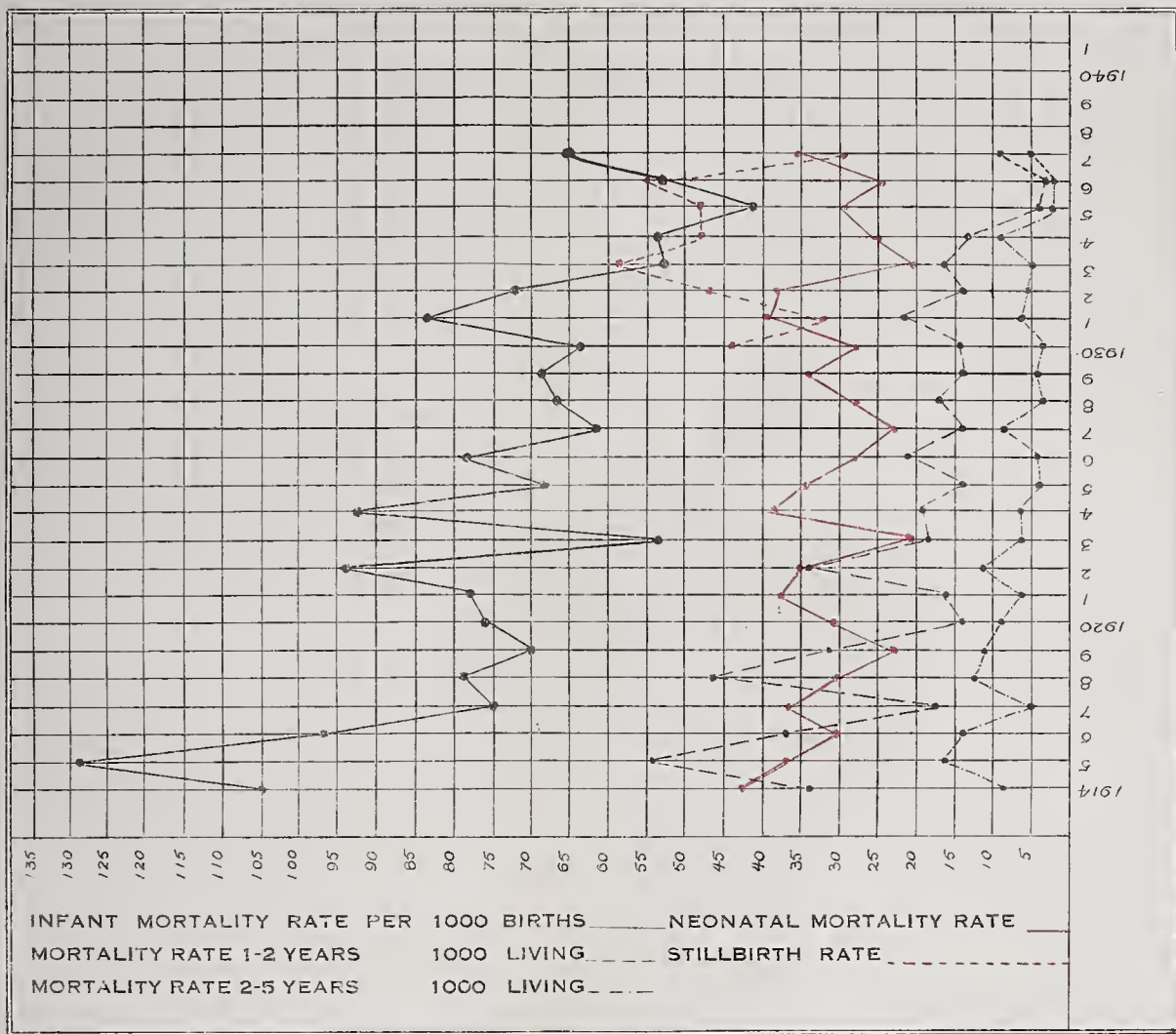
A much more effective byelaw is necessary if this objectionable nuisance is to be checked. In addition to a more effective byelaw, citizens, who have a pride in the cleanliness of the streets of their town, should be sufficiently public-spirited to take the name and

address of any offenders they may see, report them to the Health Department and be willing to appear at the Police Court to give evidence in regard to the offence.

Only in isolated instances are dogs necessary in towns for the protection of property, the majority are maintained for the pleasure of their owners, most of whom profess to be lovers of animals. A little reflection should convince them that animals kept in urban areas are living under artificial conditions which, at the best, unnecessarily curtail their natural instincts, but which, in most circumstances, amount to actual cruelty. A heavy increase in the licence duty payable on dogs kept for pleasure in urban areas would be much more effective in reducing the nuisance than byelaws which are not easy to administer.

# CHART SHOWING INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY.

1914-1937.





Infant Mortality during the year 1937.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
All causes	}	Certified	...	...	15	3	1	3	22	6	6	3	3	40
		Uncertified	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis not Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Pneumonia all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	1	8
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	4
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Atelectasis Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	5
Premature birth	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Totals					16	3	1	3	23	6	6	3	3	41

Nett Births in year { Legitimate, 611  
                                  { Illegitimate, 15

Nett Deaths in year { Legitimate, 39  
                                  { Illegitimate, 2

## INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality for 1937 was 65 per 1,000 births compared with 54 in the preceding year. The total number of infants deaths was eight more than in the previous year due mainly to an increase in the deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis. There were eleven deaths from these causes, seven of which occurred during the severe weather experienced during November and December of last year. The increased mortality from respiratory disease among infants over one month was more than counterbalanced by a reduction in the number of deaths due to other causes among these children. The total number of deaths among infants under one month was 23 equivalent to a neo-natal infant mortality rate of 36.5 compared with 14 deaths and a rate of 25 in 1936. The increased number of deaths were due to congenital malformations and heart disease.

There was a reduction in the number of still births, the number being 30 compared with 36.

There was an increase in the number of deaths among older children the number of deaths of children aged 1—2 years being 5 and of children aged 2—5 years, 8, compared with 2 and 5 respectively in 1936. Four of the deaths were due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis, a fact which supports the condemnation of the milk supplies of the Borough on page 34 of this report. Three deaths were due to cerebral conditions, two of which were the result of mastoid infection following catarrh.

Two deaths were due to Diphtheria which might have been prevented by immunisation. It is hoped that parents will continue to co-operate with the Health Department in the measures which are being taken to reduce the incidence of diphtheria. A letter is now being sent to all parents on the first birthday of their children pointing out the value of immunisation against diphtheria and offering free treatment at the Infant Welfare Centre.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The close co-ordination of the maternity and child welfare service with the School Medical Service has been continued and it is hoped, when the new Health Centre is built, that this co-ordination will be even closer.

The supervision of infants and young children both in their homes and at the Infant Welfare Centre has been continued on lines similar to previous years. 375 first visits have been made to infants in their homes and 4,954 re-visits have been made to children under

the age of one year. 5,962 visits have also been paid to children under the age of five years, 3,165 visits being to children under two years of age, and 2,797 to children over two years of age. Where sufficient accommodation exists, the infant department of the elementary schools are open to children over the age of three years and approximately 30 per cent. of children aged 3 to 4 years and 60 per cent. of those aged 4 to 5 years are in attendance at school. 13,004 attendances were also made by infants and young children at the Infant Welfare Centre. In these ways infants were seen by a health visitor either at home or at the centre on an average once a fortnight, while children up to two years of age have been seen ten times during the year. In addition 324 special visits were paid to young children suffering from whooping cough, measles chicken pox and pneumonia or boarded out with foster parents.

Age	Home Visits		Attendance at Centre		Total	
	Number of Visits	Average per child	Number of Visits	Average per child	Number of Visits	Average per child
0—1 { Primary visits	575	1.0	9067	15.8	14596	25.4
Subsequent,,	4954	8.5				
1—2 ... ..	3165	5.5	2501	4.3	5666	9.8
2—3 ... ..	1944	3.4	1026	1.8	2970	5.2
3—4 ... ..	679	1.2	356	0.6	1035	1.8
4—5 ... ..	174	0.3	54	0.1	228	0.4
Total ... ..	11491	20.0	13004	22.6	24495	42.6

### SPECIAL VISITS.

Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	19
Measles	...	...	30
Whooping Cough	...	...	147
Chicken Pox	...	...	28
Foster Children	...	...	100
Expectant Mothers	...	...	441
Miscellaneous	...	...	67
			—
Total			832
			—

The Infant Welfare Centre is open on four afternoons for the weighing and supervision of infants and toddlers. The number of new children who attended the centre during the year was 421 of whom 382 were under one year of age, and 39 were between one and five years. The total number of children on the register of the centre during the year was 852. The welfare centre was open on 204 afternoons during the year, the total attendances of mothers being 11,882 and of children 13,004, the average daily attendance being 59 mothers, 44 children under one year and 19 aged one to five years. The average weekly attendance was 224 mothers and 171 infants and 75 children aged one to five years. The premises in which the welfare centre is held are small, inconvenient and badly arranged, the discomfort to the mothers and children being particularly noticeable on those afternoons when the attendance of mothers exceeds 60.

### SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES.

1937	No. of Sessions	CHILDREN					Mothers
		0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	
1st Quarter ...	51	2044	556	259	68	25	2704
2nd Quarter	49	2173	745	231	80	12	2965
3rd Quarter...	51	2474	634	241	106	9	3168
4th Quarter...	53	2376	566	295	102	8	3046
Total ... ..	204	9067	2501	1026	356	54	11883
Daily Average		44.4	12.2	5.0	1.2	0.3	59.2

The Health Visitors spent 526 sessions at the Centre during the year and I attended on 125 sessions. I examined 481 new babies and re-examined 1315 under one year of age, 429 aged 1 to 2 and 235 aged 2—5 years, a total of 2461 examinations.

### CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

All boarded out children are kept under close supervision by the Health Visitors. Children under one year of age are visited once monthly, during the second year they are visited in alternate months, and during subsequent years once each quarter. Many of the children also attend the Welfare Centre regularly.

There were 21 children on the register at the beginning of the year and 7 new children were registered. During the year 7 left

the district, 3 were returned to the guardianship of their parents and one was adopted, leaving 17 on the register at the close of the year. No difficulty has been experienced in the administration of the Child Life Protection Sections of the Public Health Act, 1936. The homes in which the children are boarded out are on the whole very satisfactory, the foster parents of good type and the children well cared for.

### MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

The Municipal Midwifery Service was inaugurated on August 1st when the four midwives, formerly practicing in the Borough, who had been appointed as municipal midwives, were transferred to the staff of the department. The scheme, which was given in detail in the annual report for 1936, came into operation quietly without any trouble and friction and is working satisfactorily. Telephones have been provided in the homes of all the midwives, an arrangement which will facilitate the summoning of a midwife and ensure that if one midwife is off duty another can be summoned with a minimum of delay.

So far as the midwives themselves are concerned the establishment of a municipal midwifery service has involved an entire change in outlook in many directions and I wish to express my appreciation of the manner in which they have adapted themselves to the changed conditions and the assistance they have given in the administration of the Act.

88 cases were booked by the midwives prior to the 1st August and 91 more were booked during the year, making a total of 179 cases. 92 persons were delivered in the five months during which the Act has been in operation and 87 bookings have been carried forward to the present year. The fees due for the services of the midwives amounted to £177 4s. 6d. of which sum £163 6s. 6d. was collected during the year, £13 18s. 0d. being outstanding on December 31st last. The majority of the patients prefer to pay the midwife in full for her services when they receive their maternity benefit. Provision has been made however for the fee to be paid in instalments during pregnancy if the patients desire to do so, and a small booking fee, part of the total payment, is asked for when the midwife is booked.

In addition to midwifery nursing, the midwives, when not otherwise engaged, have given nursing assistance in a few other cases, when their services have been requested by medical practitioners. The fees received in respect of these services have amounted to £9 17s. 6d. during the year.

In one instance application was made for free midwifery service, the whole of the fee being remitted according to scale.

A steam sterilizer has been installed at the Welfare Centre and all dressings, overalls, masks and gloves are issued in sterilized calico containers, a charge of 2s. 6d. per case being made for the sterilized dressings.

### MIDWIVES ACTS.

During the year 15 midwives gave notice of their intention to practise midwifery in the area. Eleven midwives were actually engaged in the practise of their profession and attended 557 cases, 418 being attended as midwives and 139 as maternity nurses.

- 1 midwife attended over 100 cases.
- 2 midwives attended between 75 and 100 cases.
- 3 midwives attended between 50 and 75 cases.
- 2 midwives attended between 25 and 50 cases.
- 3 midwives attended under 25 cases.

The assistance of a medical practitioner was summoned by midwives in 59 instances, equivalent to 14.1 per cent. of the cases attended by midwives.

The reasons for sending for medical help were as follows :—

#### ANTE-NATAL—

Illness of Mother ...	...	3	
Abortion ...	...	1	4

#### INTRA-NATAL—

Delayed Labour ...	...	16	
Retained Placenta ...	...	4	
Breech presentation ...	...	2	22

#### POST-NATAL—

Ruptured Perineum ...	...	16	
Rise of Temperature ...	...	3	
White Leg ...	...	1	20

## CONDITION OF CHILD—

Prematurity	...	...	...	6	
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	4	
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	2	
Deformity of Foot	...	...	1	...	13
					<hr/>
					59

In 56 instances claims were made by medical practitioners for services rendered at the request of midwives, and the total amount paid by the local authority for these services was £68 4 0. Of this amount a total of £56 13 0 was re-charged to the patients according to scale and an effort will be made to recover this amount.

## ANTENATAL AND POSTNATAL CLINIC.

Twenty-eight clinics were held during the year on the first, third and fifth Friday in each month. 363 expectant mothers attended the clinic of whom 53 had commenced attendance in 1936; the total number of antenatal attendances was 852. 174 of the mothers had arranged for confinement in Park Hospital, 131 at home and one elsewhere, while 4 were not pregnant. Of these persons 278 were resident in Eccles and 85 came from the surrounding County area by arrangement with the Lancashire County Council.

		ECCLES		COUNTY		TOTAL	
		Cases	Atten- d'nces	Cases	Atten- d'nces	Cases	Atten- d'nces
Ante-Natal	1936 Cases :-						
	For confinement in Park						
	Hospital ...	26	55	8	14	34	69
	" At Home ...	19	27	—	—	19	27
	1937 Cases :-						
	For confinement in Park						
	Hospital ...	111	274	63	148	174	422
	" At Home ...	117	303	14	26	131	329
Post-Natal	" Elsewhere ...	1	1	—	—	1	1
	Not pregnant ...	4	4	—	—	4	4
	Total ...	278	664	85	188	363	852
	New cases (post natal only)	3	3	—	—	3	3
Post-Natal	Post Natal Cases ...	84	101	27	29	111	130
	Total ...	87	104	27	29	114	133

114 mothers, 31.4 per cent., returned two or three months later for postnatal examination. This proportion is small and is not increasing. This is due to the fact that all mothers confined in Park Hospital are requested to return there for post natal examination and many, of whom we have no record, do return there for examination. It would be more satisfactory, and also much more convenient for the mothers, if they were advised to return to the clinic instead of Park Hospital for postnatal examination.

On the second and fourth Friday in each month a meeting for expectant mothers is held at which the mothers are weighed, blood pressure taken, urine tested and short addresses and demonstrations are given on the preparation for breast feeding, general health and hygiene for expectant mothers and preparation for the expected baby. During the year twenty-one meetings were held at which the attendance was 654, an average of 31.

During the winter months a sewing meeting was held at which expectant and other mothers were instructed in the cutting out and making of garments for infants and young children. Thirteen meetings were held at which the attendance was 110.

#### PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

There were in force in the Borough a number of different scales covering assistance under various headings such as rent rebates, provision of free meals, provision of home helps, free supply of milk at the Welfare Centre, provision of glasses, operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids, and orthodontic treatment. With the coming into operation of the Midwives' Act 1936 it was necessary to provide a scale for free midwifery assistance in necessitous cases. It was felt extremely desirable that a single scale, simple in operation, covering all forms of assistance given by the local authority, would be a great advantage, and the matter was carefully considered by the Borough Treasurer, the Secretary to the Education Committee and myself. As a basis an allowance for food of 6/- per person per week was adopted, and in addition, allowance was made for other items in the weekly budget, such as boots, clothing, repairs, renewals of household utensils, etc. The basic allowance for a family of two persons was therefore fixed at 25/-, allowing 12/- for the cost of food and 13/- for other household expenses, and a sum of 6/-, for each additional person to be maintained, was added to this basic figure to arrive at the net income of the family. After deduction of rent and national health insurance contributions in respect of the chief breadwinner, if the income exceeds the scale devised on this basis, the whole of the cost of any services rendered by the Corporation has to be borne by the family. If the income falls below this scale a further series of scales, numbered 2, 3 and 4 were provided, under

which 75%, 50% or 25% of the total cost of the services provided has to be paid. If, however, the income falls below a fifth scale, the whole of the cost of the service is remitted.

In assessing the total net income of the family, the following items of income are to be taken into consideration:—(i) the gross wages of the head of the family, (ii) 50% of the wages of all the other members of the family living at home, (iii) the amount received from lodgers who are boarded, less the sum of 10/- per week, and (iv) the gross amount per week received for sub-letting rooms. To arrive at the net income of the family for the purpose of the scales, the rent of the house and the national health, pension and unemployment insurance deductions from the wages of the head of the family are subtracted. The Scales, which are set out below, were based on the cost of living being 50 index points above that of 1914. Provision has been made for the scales to be varied proportionately with a rise or fall of the cost of living index of 10 points. In cases where a child is maintained in an institution apart from its parents and the expense is a continuing one, these scales could not be fairly applied. In the case of a person whose income exceeded that of scale 1, the sum of 6/- per week is charged for the maintenance of a child away from home. In the case of scales 2, 3, 4 and 5 the sum of 5/-, 4/-, 3/- and 2/- respectively is charged. Provision is also made for larger contributions towards the maintenance of a child away from home in proportion to the larger family income.

This scale is now applied to all forms of assistance given by the local authority, and has been found to operate simply and fairly. As the cost of living index has now risen to 160 points this scale has been increased in proportion, and similar variations will be made with each rise or fall of 10 points in the cost of living index.

#### COST OF LIVING INDEX—150

No. in family.	No. 1. To pay full cost.	No. 2. To pay 75% of cost.	No. 3. To pay 50% of cost.	No. 4. To pay 25% of cost.	No. 5. free.
2	25/0	24/0	23/0	22/0	21/0
3	31/0	29/9	28/6	27/3	26/0
4	37/0	35/6	34/0	32/6	31/0
5	43/0	41/3	39/6	37/9	36/0
6	49/0	47/0	45/0	43/0	41/0
7	55/0	52/9	50/6	48/3	46/0
8	61/0	58/6	56/0	53/6	51/0
9	67/0	64/3	61/6	58/9	56/0
10	73/0	70/0	67/0	64/0	61/0
11	79/0	75/9	72/6	69/3	66/0
12	85/0	81/6	78/0	74/6	71/0

## PROVISION OF MILK FOR MOTHERS, INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

During the year assistance was given to 125 mothers by providing additional milk during pregnancy or until the baby had attained its first birthday. 93 mothers were supplied with dried milk, 24 with liquid milk and 8 with both fresh and dried milk. The total quantity supplied was 1,409 lbs. of dried milk and 281 gallons 1 pint of fresh milk, the total cost being £132 5s. 3½d., an average of £2 9s. 2d. weekly, the cost per case being £1 1s. 2d.

Milk, cod liver oil emulsion, etc., were also supplied to necessitous toddlers who were not thriving. The total number of children assisted was 31, 17 of whom received dried milk, 14 fresh milk and one both fresh and dried milk. The total cost was £48 3s. 5½d., an average of £1 10s. 1d. per case.

Home Helps were provided in 9 instances—free of cost in eight cases and at half cost in the other. The total cost for home helps was £19 11s. 6d.

## TREATMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

All the facilities of the School Clinic are available for the treatment of minor ailments, ophthalmic, dental, and orthopædic defects among children under school age. During the year 59 toddlers were referred to the Clinic for treatment of minor ailments, 36 were referred for toothache, 16 for squint and other ophthalmic defects and 8 were referred to the Orthopædic Clinic at Irlam for crippling defects.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The services of Dr. W. R. Addis have been retained by the Council under the Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations, and he is available for the assistance of medical practitioners in all cases in which a consultation is considered necessary. Arrangements have also been made for Dr. Addis to give assistance in cases of difficult labour, should his services be required, but during the year no call has been made for his assistance.

All maternal deaths and still births are investigated, and this work is closely co-ordinated with the supervision of midwives.

There were three maternal deaths during the year.

## MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

There is now one private nursing home with a total of six beds registered under the Nursing Homes' Registration Act, 1927, which caters for maternity cases only. The other house which catered for both maternity and medical cases closed in December, 1937.

The Nursing Homes are periodically inspected throughout the year and have been found to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Application for exemption from the operation of the Act was made under Section 6 by the Board of Management of the Eccles and Patricroft Hospital, and the exemption was renewed by the Council.

121 maternity patients were delivered in the private nursing homes during the year; 86 were delivered by doctors and 35 were delivered by midwives. 43 of the patients belonged to the Borough and 78 came from other districts.

There is one home in the Borough for unmarried mothers and their children provided by the Manchester Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work, at "Ennismore," Half Edge Lane, Eccles, which has accommodation for twelve mothers with their babies.

## PREVENTION OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Borough was comparatively free from epidemic infectious disease during the year, the total number of cases being the lowest since Whooping Cough was added to the list of notifiable diseases.

During the Summer months there was an increase in the prevalence of whooping cough—49 cases being notified in May and 51 in June—after which the epidemic declined rapidly. The total number of cases notified was 207. It is gratifying to note that during the past twelve years since whooping cough has been included in the list of notifiable diseases there has been a decline in the average number of cases annually and, also, a decline in mortality from the disease.

Although there was a slight increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever, the total number notified was slightly below the average for non-epidemic years.

The number of cases of diphtheria notified was also a little higher than that of the preceding year. 14 of the persons affected were under school age, and 16 were adolescents. Of the 43 school children affected, 14 were in attendance at St. Mary's R.C. School. Five cases occurred in this school in January and three in February. In March a carrier was discovered after repeated examination and swabbing of contacts, and in April a second carrier was discovered and isolated. Only five more cases occurred in this school during the remainder of the year.

In the Spring free immunisation was offered to all children under the age of eight years attending the public elementary schools. Alum precipitated toxoid was given to the younger children in two doses of 0.1 c.c. and 0.5 c.c. at an interval of three weeks. 135 children over the age of eight years were Schick Tested and those who were positive were immunised with three doses of toxoid antitoxin floccules. 982 children were completely immunised during the year and 231 children received one dose only. There were no marked reactions to the prophylactic among the children, and only a very small proportion of slight reactions.

Two cases of enteric fever were notified during the year. The first patient was a married woman who had been confined eight weeks before the onset of the illness in October. Careful investigation of the possible sources of infection failed to reveal the vehicle of infection. The patient died a fortnight after removal to hospital.

In November a child aged eleven years was notified as suffering from scarlet fever, but a month later the diagnosis was amended to one of typhoid fever. The only articles of food from a common source consumed by the two patients were milk and water, both of which were submitted for bacteriological examination with negative results. There were three other members in the family and samples of blood from them were submitted for examination. The blood of the mother and brother were negative, but that of the father agglutinated the B. Typhosis with H. Antigen in a dilution of 1 in 640. Samples of urine and fæces from the father were subsequently submitted for examination, but the B. Typhosus was not isolated. The father had been in the army during the war and the agglutination in high dilution was probably the result of previous inoculation with T.A.B.

The child was removed to hospital and made a satisfactory recovery.

A case of polioencephalitis was notified from Eccles and Patricroft Hospital. The child, aged 4 months, died on the day following admission.

Four cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified. One patient, a child aged 2 years, died in Eccles and Patricroft Hospital the day after admission. The other three cases were transferred from Park Hospital to Ladywell Sanatorium. Two of the patients recovered but the other died.

Four cases of Puerperal Fever and three of puerperal pyrexia were notified and, in addition, one case of acute puerperal fever was not notified. Of the five cases of puerperal fever, three recovered and two died. One of the patients, who had been in poor health during pregnancy, had attended the antenatal clinic but failed to return during the later months of pregnancy in spite of repeated visits by the Health Visitor. The labour, which was long, was finally completed with forceps under anaesthesia. The temperature rose and the patient was sent into hospital on the following day. The other patient who died had nursed her husband, who had acute **tonsilitis**, just prior to her confinement. The confinement was normal and no internal examination was made. She developed a temperature two days later and died of acute hæmolytic streptococcal septicæmia.

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified. The child made a complete recovery without any impairment of vision.

A few notifications of primary and influenzal pneumonia were received, but the notification of these diseases is far from complete.

The number of cases of measles notified was small, as the district was free from epidemic spread of the disease during the year. In December there was an increase in the number of cases notified, and there was also an epidemic spread of the disease in adjacent areas which reached Eccles in January, 1938.

45 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 15 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. The notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis are slightly higher than the average for the past twelve years, but the notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis show a reduction of 25 per cent. The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were lower than the average for the preceeding twelve years by 15 per cent. while the deaths from non-pulmonary forms of the disease were 58 per cent. below the average.

The notification of tuberculosis cannot be considered satisfactory, as 11 per cent. of the cases of pulmonary disease were only notified within three months of death, while 32 per cent. of the fatal cases were not notified at all.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

The localisation of the disease in the non-pulmonary forms of tuberculosis was as follows :—

Meninges	...	...	...	5
Abdominal	...	...	...	4
Bones and Joints	...	...	...	5
Skin	...	...	...	1
				—
				15
				—

I am indebted to Dr. Jessel, Consultant Tuberculosis Officer for the area for the following information relating to the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis at the County Tuberculosis Dispensary in Gilda Brook Road.

PARTICULARS AS TO TREATMENT RECEIVED BY  
TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS RESIDING IN ECCLES DURING  
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

No. of cases	Adults	Children	Total
Admitted to sanatoria ... ..	4	1	5
„ to pulmonary hospitals ... ..	37	—	37
„ to general hospitals ... ..	9	5	14
Granted Skin Hospital Treatment ... ..	—	—	—
Granted Artificial Light Treatment ... ..	7	3	10
Granted X-ray examination ... ..	173	14	187
Granted dispensary supervision or dispensary treatment, with provision of special nourishment ... ..	28	6	34
Granted dispensary treatment or dispensary supervision ... ..	171	14	185
No. of cases under supervision on 31st December, 1937 ... ..	173	19	192
The cases under supervision at the end of the year have been classified as under :—			
Pulmonary ... ..	114	1	115
Non-Pulmonary ... ..	49	18	67
Combined (pulmonary and non-pulmonary)	10	—	10
During the year the following cases were removed from the register as recovered ...	8	1	9

The County Dispensary at 28, Gilda Brook Road, Eccles, is open for consultations on Tuesday afternoons at 2 o'clock and Friday mornings at 10 o'clock, and on the first Wednesday evening in the month at 6-30 for the benefit of patients who are working. The dispensary is also open daily for the provision of artificial light treatment for suitable non-pulmonary cases. It is also a centre for X-ray diagnosis and for the bacteriological examination of sputum.

## EXAMINATION OF MILK.

During the year 25 samples of loose milk, retailed in the Borough, were submitted for bacteriological examination. In 15 of the samples the number of organisms were reported to exceed 100,000 per c.c., while in 17 Bacterium Coli were found in less than 1/100 c.c.

None of the milk, distributed by local firms, is sold as "pasteurised" milk, but one firm does, in fact, pasteurise the whole of the milk it distributes. Six samples of this milk were taken during the year. In one sample the number of organisms per c.c. exceeded 100,000 and bacterium coli were found in 1/100 c.c. on three occasions.

Six samples of milk produced under apparently good conditions from a tuberculin tested herd were also examined during the year, and in three instances the number of organisms per c.c. exceeded 100,000 while Bacterium Coli were found in 1/100 c.c. in five samples.

Milk with such high bacterial contamination is far from satisfactory. Slovenly and unclean methods of handling and distribution are equally responsible with unsatisfactory methods of production for the excessive contamination of milk. The campaign for a cleaner milk supply must be pressed with energy until milk, which should be the staple food for infants and young children, is supplied in a clean and wholesome condition. Simultaneously with a campaign for cleanliness on the farms, an effort must be made to educate the public to demand clean milk handled in a hygienic manner.

Twenty-five samples of loose milk were submitted for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli and in two samples tubercle bacilli were found. In three samples of pasteurised milk submitted for biological examination no tubercle bacilli were found. Monthly samples of milk from the tuberculin tested herd were submitted for biological examination, and tubercle bacilli were found in the samples submitted in October and December. The farm on which this milk is produced is situated in the area of another authority, and the results of the biological examinations were reported immediately to the responsible officials of that authority.

Tuberculin tested milk is purchased mainly for the use of infants and young children, the designation "tuberculin tested" being synonymous, in the mind of the public, with a guarantee that

the milk is free from tubercle bacilli. It must be realised however that no milk can be guaranteed free from tubercle bacilli unless it has been sterilized, as it is even possible, on occasions, for one or more animals in a tested herd to give tuberculous milk. When, however, repeated samples—in this case three or four successive monthly samples (the sample taken in January, 1938, was also positive)—are found to contain tubercle bacilli all faith in the designation “tuberculin tested” is destroyed. Time alone will reveal the amount of tuberculosis which may have been caused by this consistently infected milk supply. Its disease producing potentiality cannot be much less than what we have known in recent years in connection with typhoid, although its actual effect will be less conspicuous by reason of the time which must elapse before the results are patent.

Since the war much has been said and written about making milk a safe food for infants and young children, but so far, practice lags a long way behind theory and is hastening very slowly indeed. It is definitely established that pasteurisation by the holder method will destroy tubercle bacilli and other pathogenic germs, giving a supply which will remain sound, under ordinary conditions, until consumed. However efficient a pasteurising plant may be unfortunately one cannot make the whole operation entirely automatic. At certain points human control is necessary, and it is at these points that the system breaks down because the operators will not apply themselves conscientiously to the task in hand and carry out simple instructions with necessary care.

It has been stated by the opponents of pasteurisation that heat treatment of milk destroys certain of its vital contents. Recent experiments in feeding calves on pasteurised milk has shown that a group of animals fed on this milk did better than those fed on unpasteurised milk from the same source, in freedom from tuberculosis, in general condition and in gain in weight.

For some years past attempts have been made to popularise the use of paper cartons for delivery of milk to the consumer. Recent research at the National Institute of Research in Dairying has shown that these containers, supplied to dairymen ready for use, are in a state of freedom from bacteria equal to the highest standard of cleanliness laid down for glass bottles, and even after several days the cartons do not appreciably affect its flavour.

Milk produced under reasonably clean conditions, efficiently pasteurised and delivered to the consumers in sealed containers, preferably non-returnable waxed paper cartons rather than glass bottles, would be a safe food for infants and young children. We must, therefore, press for the attainment of these conditions, but, until they can be guaranteed for the whole milk supply of the country, the way of greatest safety lies in the use of dried milk for young children.

**Results of Bacteriological Examination of Milk sampled in  
the course of delivery in the Borough, 193**

No.	Date			Nature of Sample	Origin of Sample.	No. of Organisms per c.c.	B. Coli present in		Tubercle bacilli present
							0.1c.c.	0.01c.c.	
2	20	1	37	Loose Milk	Lower Whitley...	19575	+	—	—
3	20	1	37	do.	Helsby ...	9000	+	—	—
4	17	2	37	do.	Tyldesley ...	245000	+	+	+
5	17	2	37	do.	Patricroft ...	217500	+	+	—
7	18	3	37	do.	Frodsham ...	15900	—	—	—
8	18	3	37	do.	Worsley ...	126000	—	—	+
9	15	4	37	do.	Whitley ...	19900	+	+	—
10	15	4	37	do.	Davyhulme ...	9600	+	—	—
12	26	5	37	do.	Worsley ...	142000	+	+	—
13	26	5	37	do.	Little Hulton ...	3050	+	—	—
15	9	6	37	do.	Wimbold Trafford	25500	—	—	—
16	9	6	37	do.	Lower Whitley...	140000	+	+	—
17	21	7	37	do.	Dunham Hill ...	530000	+	+	—
18	21	7	37	do.	Acton Grange ...	810000	+	+	—
21	21	7	37	do.	Preston Brook ...	390000	+	+	—
22	11	8	37	do.	Moore ...	177500	+	+	—
23	11	8	37	do.	Daresbury ...	240000	+	+	—
25	15	9	37	do.	Preston Brook ...	91000	+	+	—
26	15	9	37	do.	Patricroft ...	15130	+	+	—
28	12	10	37	do.	Lower Whitley ..	31000	—	—	—
29	12	10	37	do.	Helsby ...	225300	+	+	—
33	10	11	37	do.	Acton Grange ...	165000	+	+	—
34	10	11	37	do.	Frodsham ...	3995000	+	+	—
36	8	12	37	do.	Over Hulton ...	20800	+	+	—
37	8	12	37	do.	Seven Oaks ...	440000	+	+	—
1	20	1	37	Pasteurised	—	6400	+	—	...
6	18	3	37	do.	—	58000	+	+	—
11	26	5	37	do.	—	17350	+	—	...
19	21	7	37	do.	—	3200000	+	+	—
30	12	10	37	do.	—	9450	+	—	...
32	10	11	37	do.	—	14250	+	+	—
14	26	4	37	Loose Milk	Hatton	...	...	...	—
20	21	7	37	Tuberc'n Tstd	Lymn	231000	+	+	—
24	11	8	37	do.	Millington	23000	+	+	—
27	15	9	37	do.	do	252500	+	+	—
31	12	10	37	do.	do.	1920	—	—	+
35	10	11	37	do.	do.	4185000	+	+	—
38	8	12	37	do.	do.	28100	+	+	+

# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Number of cases of infectious disease notified, number of deaths from these diseases, number of cases removed to hospital, and deaths in hospital during the year 1937.

Disease.	CASES NOTIFIED.												Hospital.		Total Deaths	
	Total Cases at all Ages	YEARS.											Total Cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district.		
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65				65 and over
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	75	1	4	8	10	39	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...
Diphtheria ...	74	1	3	4	4	26	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	74	2	3
Enteric Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1
Puerperal Fever ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia, Primary ...	32	2	1	...	1	5	2	1	...	4	6	9	1	...	...	41
Pneumonia, Influenzal ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas... ..	27	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	4	14	2	10	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary ...	45	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	15	4	14	6	...	...	23
Non-Pulmonary ...	15	1	...	2	2	1	2	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	5
Measles ...	36	5	3	4	7	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
German Measles ...	13	3	1	2	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough...	207	16	29	40	39	60	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	4	1	1
Polio-encephalitis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	550	31	41	32	61	65	145	34	17	47	23	44	10	117	6	80

# Record of Cases of Infectious Diseases, 1927-37.

DISEASES.	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified	Cases Notified
	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
Small-pox	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Deaths from Measles, Whooping Cough and other  
Notifiable Infectious Diseases (except Tuberculosis  
and Pneumonia), 1918—1937.**

Year	MEASLES.					WHOOPIING COUGH,					Other Notifiable Infectious Diseases
	Under one year	1-2	2-5	5-15	Total	Under one year	1	2	2-5	5-15	Total
1918	...	1	2	1	4	2	5	3	...	10	8
1919	1	3	1	...	5	1	2	6	1	10	10
1920	1	1	...	...	2	4	1	1	...	6	12
1921	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	11
1922	4	5	7	2	18	7	8	2	...	17	6
1923	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	5
1924	2	3	3	2	10	4	4	3	...	11	7
1925	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	3	...	6	7
1926	...	1	...	1	2	3	2	1	...	6	1
1927	...	1	3	1	5	2	...	...	...	2	8
1928	2	2	1	1	6	...	1	1	...	2	5
1929	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	4	12
1930	4	1	4	...	9	2	1	1	...	4	6
1931	...	3	1	...	4	4	...	1	...	5	9
1932	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	3	4
1933	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	5
1934	1	4	4	1	10	1	1	...	...	2	4
1935	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
1936	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total	17	30	30	10	87	36	31	24	1	92	138

## Tuberculosis. New Cases and Mortality, 1937.

Years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1 - 5	...	1	2	3	...	...	2	2
5 - 10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10 - 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 - 20	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	1
20 - 25	4	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
25 - 35	1	7	...	1	2	2	...	...
35 - 45	3	2	...	1	5	...	...	...
45 - 55	5	2	...	...	3	...	...	...
55 - 65	5	2	...	...	3	2	...	...
65 and over	4	2	...	...	2	1	...	...
Totals	25	20	6	9	16	7	2	3

## DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS IN WARDS.

WARDS	Barton	Eccles	Irwell	Monton	Patri- croft	Trafford	West- wood Park	Winton	Borough
Pulmonary ...	8	5	8	3	5	4	4	8	45
Non-Pulmonary...	3	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	15
All cases ...	11	6	9	6	6	8	5	9	60

## ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The sampling of food and drugs under the Foods and Drugs Acts is carried out by the County Constabulary, the samples taken being submitted to the County Analyst.

I am indebted to Superintendent Kenyon for the following information concerning samples taken during the year 1937.

## Samples taken in the Borough of Eccles, 1937.

Milk	...	...	70	Sausage	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	3	Baking Powder	...	...	2
Lard	...	...	1	Camphorated Oil	...	...	1
Arrowroot	...	...	2	Acetic Acid	...	...	1
Pepper	...	...	4	Malt Vinegar...	...	...	2
Paregoric	...	...	1	Epsom Salts	...	...	1
Castor Oil	...	...	4	Margarine	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	3	Cocoa	...	...	1
Chocolate	...	...	1	Condensed Milk	...	...	1
Bismuth Carb.	...	...	1	Flour	...	...	1
Self Raising Flour	...	...	1	Jam	...	...	2
Sugar	...	...	1	Pickles	...	...	1
Ground Ginger	...	...	1	Seidlitz Powders	...	...	1
Rice	...	...	3	Almond Oil	...	...	1
Borax	...	...	1	Eucalyptus Oil	...	...	1
Glycerine	...	...	1	Ground Rice	...	...	1
Olive Oil	...	...	2	Tapioca	...	...	1
Cornflour	...	...	2	Cinnamon	...	...	1
Canned Peas...	...	...	1	Semolina	...	...	1
H.P. Sauce	...	...	1				

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All the samples were found to be genuine.

## HOUSING ACTS.

## OVERCROWDING.

The total number of houses in the Borough at the end of the year was 12,175, of which 411 were vacant. Included in the number of vacant houses are 190 which had just been built but which had not been occupied at the end of the year.

The work of maintaining the housing records up-to-date is a task of considerable magnitude owing to changes in tenancy, changes in the number and age of members of families and the sub-letting of part of houses. The total number of changes in tenancy which were investigated during the year was 2,839, equal to 23 per cent. of the total number of houses in the Borough. Notifications of changes in tenancy were received from the following sources:—

Notified by the Electricity Department	1334
Notified by Health Visitors	264
Notified by Sanitary Inspectors	61
Discovered by visits of clerk	887
Information obtained from other sources	293
	<hr/>
	2839

The total number of new cases of overcrowding discovered during the year was 41 which were due to the following causes :—

Increasing age of children	32
Return of absent members of family	1
Lodgers	8
	<hr/>
	41

In the case of houses overcrowded by taking in lodgers, the responsibility for permitting overcrowding rested on the principal tenant and six of the cases dealt with, after being reported to the Health Committee, by a notice being served on the tenant to abate the overcrowding; in one case overcrowding was relieved by the tenant giving the lodgers the use of an additional room. In the remaining case of overcrowding, on further investigation, it was found that incorrect information had been supplied to the officer in the hope that the lodgers would obtain the tenancy of a corporation house.

During the year 329 rent books have been inspected to ascertain whether the landlord has inserted the permitted number in accordance with Section 62 of the Housing Act, 1936. In 82 instances it was found that this Section had not been complied with. In all cases the landlord's attention was directed to his omission to comply with the section and the omission was rectified.

During the year a further 2,676 houses were measured by the Sanitary Inspectors, bringing the total houses which have been measured under the Act to 9,056.

At the beginning of the year 149 dwellings were overcrowded and 41 further cases were discovered during the year. The overcrowding in 98 dwellings, involving 102 families, was relieved during the year, leaving 92 houses with 94 families (90 tenants and 4 sub-tenants) still overcrowded. It is hoped to build sufficient houses during the present year to relieve the whole of this overcrowding.

Abatement of overcrowding in 98 dwellings, housing an equivalent number of 563 persons, was achieved by the following methods:—

By change in the number in the family	28
By removal of tenant	28
By removal of lodgers	23
By removal to vacant corporation houses	10
By re-measurement of house	2
By notice to abate overcrowding	6
By incorrect information	1

When gross overcrowding, revealed by the application of the standards of the Act of 1935, has been abated there will still remain a large amount of overcrowding which should be dealt with. The standard laid down in the Act of 1935 is admittedly a very low one, capable of revealing only gross overcrowding. In computing the accommodation of a house all rooms ordinarily used as living rooms are taken into consideration, with the result that a house containing a living room and two bedrooms may be regarded as possessing sufficient accommodation for five persons over the age of 10 years. If, however, such a family consists of a married couple with adolescent sons and daughters, separation of the sexes at night cannot be achieved. There are in the Borough a large number of families living under such unsatisfactory conditions. A list of these families has been prepared and submitted to the Housing Sub-Committee with a view to these families being given preference in the re-letting of vacant corporation houses.

## UNFIT HOUSES.

The practice of dealing with dilapidated property under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 (Section 19 of the 1930 Act), has been continued during the year.

In 20 instances the question of demolition of unfit houses was under consideration at the end of 1936. In 19 cases notices had been served on the owner in 1936, but in the other case the notice was served in January of last year, although the matter had been under consideration during the previous year. After hearing representatives of the owners the council made demolition orders in respect of these houses.

In one instance, in which an undertaking submitted by the owners had not been accepted by the Council, an appeal was made against the demolition order to the County Court. Consideration of the case was postponed for a period of two months by the Judge after inspecting the property, during which period certain works were carried out by the owner.

When the case came up for hearing after adjournment, the Judge again inspected the property and, after expressing the opinion that the property had been made fit by the owners in the interim, quashed the demolition order.

A group of 17 houses in Mees Square were represented under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, during the year. The owners submitted an undertaking to carry out the necessary repairs to nine of the houses, which was accepted by the Council, and acquiesced in demolition orders being made in respect of the remaining eight houses.

Demolition orders were also made in respect of two other houses in the Borough.

The total number of houses in respect of which demolition orders were made during the year was 30, one of which was quashed on appeal.

Considerable difficulty was experienced during the year in effecting the reconditioning of Pollitt's Buildings, Worsley Road. These houses were represented under Section 19 of the Housing Act,

1930, in April 1935. In June of that year the Committee accepted an undertaking from the owner to recondition the property, at the same time converting the five houses into three within a period of nine months. The occupants of the two houses to be added to the remaining three were given the tenancy of corporation houses in April and July of 1936, and the houses were vacated. The work of reconditioning the property was then commenced but progressed with extreme dilatoriness. The delay in completing the work was reported to the Committee in June, and the owner was informed that the Committee would reconsider the position in two months. The matter was again considered by the Committee in September when, in consequence of the failure of the owner to make any material progress towards the completion of the work, a further communication was addressed to him. As the work had not been completed and no satisfactory assurance could be obtained from the owner that the work would be completed within a reasonable time, the Committee made a demolition order in respect of the five houses at their meeting in October, against which the owner appealed. By agreement the appeal was adjourned to enable the owner to carry out the necessary works and a further adjournment was necessary before the owner could be persuaded to take adequate steps to complete his undertaking.

It is hoped that during 1938, 158 houses of various types will be erected in Worsley Road, Peel Green Road, and Haddon Road to house families living in houses in respect of which demolition orders have been made or which are overcrowded.

## REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Eccles.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors, and by the House Refuse Collecting Department for the year 1937.

Your Sanitary Inspectors have been actively engaged in work under the Housing Act, 1936, in addition to the general inspection of the district with regard to nuisances, the inspection of Workshop food preparing places, etc.

During the year 2,676 houses were measured to ascertain the number of persons who may be permitted to occupy them, 249 houses were inspected for housing defects, 215 houses were made fit and 26 houses were demolished in pursuance of demolition orders.

The House Refuse Collecting Department continued the weekly collection of refuse from all houses in the Borough the weight of refuse removed being 10,469 tons 3 cwts. and 72 tons 3 cwts of clean waste paper was removed from business premises.

I again desire to record my thanks to Dr. J. E. Spence the Medical Officer of Health for his valuable advice and support, also to the members of the staff for their assistance and co-operation during the year. I also wish to express my appreciation of the consideration and support received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

G. V. HULSE,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

**HOUSING.**

## STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year.

(a)	Total (including numbers given separately under b)	202
(i)	By the Local Authority ... ..	—
(ii)	By other Local Authorities ... ..	—
(iii)	By other bodies and persons ... ..	202
(b)	With <b>State Assistance</b> under the Housing Acts.	
(i)	By the Local Authority ... ..	—
(ii)	By other bodies or persons ... ..	—

## 1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1)	(a)	Total number of Dwelling Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	249
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ... ..	249
(2)	(a)	Number of Dwelling Houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	159
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ... ..	159
(3)		Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	6
(4)		Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	243

## 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.

	Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	127
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## 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A—Proceedings under sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	117
-----	--	-----

(2)	Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	by Owners ... ..	88
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	—

B—Proceedings under Public Health Act.

(1)	Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	—
(2)	Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	by Owners ... ..	—
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	—

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	29
(2)	Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	26

The number of notices served under the Housing Act, 1936, during the year was 109. Of these 117 were notices to execute works under Section 9 of the Act and 29 were demolition Orders made under Section 11.

There were 1446 inspections made of work in progress.

The following is a list of the number and character of defects found in connection with the 249 inspections made.

## HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Windows not made to open sufficiently ...	2
Want of cleansing and limewashing of walls and ceilings	—
Defective floors and pavements ...	259
Defective plastering of walls and ceilings	452
Defective roofs ...	144
Defective paving of yards and passages ...	169
Defective brickwork of houses, closets, &c.	99
Defective spouting ...	113
Want of sash cords ...	154
Rain water pipes connected direct to drains	—
Defective slopstones ...	31
Defective fireplaces and ranges ...	145
Defective window frames ...	237
Dampness in house premises	130
Defective waste pipes ...	25
Various defects in water closets ...	56
Defective brickwork around waste pipes	2
Defective ashbins ...	9
Want of ashbin lids ...	1
Defective W.C. accommodation ...	13
Defective stairs ...	29
Defective ventilating shafts ...	1
Defective window sills and want of	259
Defective wash boilers ...	20
Dangerous yard walls ...	2
Want of proper lighting and ventilation to rooms	117
Houses requiring pointing ...	191
Defective brickwork of boilers ...	26
Defective chimney stacks and want of pots	15
Waste of water ...	4
Miscellaneous causes ...	480
No proper food store ...	31
Low ceilings ...	5
Want of footpath channels ...	—
Obstructive buildings in yards ...	4
Want of handrails to staircases ...	77

The number of new houses built during the year was 202, the number demolished was 28, giving a nett increase of 174.

The total number of houses and flats in the Borough is 12,175, The number of houses owned by the Corporation is 1,418.

The following table gives the number of houses built and the number demolished for the years 1920 to 1937 inclusive, during this period it will be seen that 2,522 houses have been built and of these 1,521 were built by the Corporation.

Year	Houses built by local authority.	Houses built by private enterprise.	Houses demolished
1920	—	2	—
1	112	5	—
2	268	3	—
3	277	24	1
4	—	50	—
5	104	15	12
6	72	36	15
7	19	37	24
8	78	46	69
9	137	16	34
1930	26	3	29
1	21	68	40
2	—	69	14
3	12	55	20
4	112	85	68
5	1	234	46
6	82	251	76
7	—	202	28
Totals	1321	1201	476

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

In compliance with Section 91 of the Public Health Act, 1936 the Sanitary Inspectors continued the work of inspecting the district with a view to ascertaining what nuisances existed calling for abatement and gave attention to the enforcement of the provisions of the Act and the Bye-laws of the Borough

In this connection, 2,593 inspections were made, 2,936 defects or nuisances discovered and 2262 defects or nuisances abated, involving 2903 re-inspections. In carrying out this work, 1260 informal notices and 202 Statutory Notices were served and 440 owners were interviewed.

The following is a list of the Statutory Notices served during the year :—

Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1936...	...	1
Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936...	...	122
Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936...	...	79
Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ...	...	—
Section 56 of the Public Health Act, 1936...	...	—

## SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The number and variety of Sanitary Conveniences in use at the end of the year were as follows :—

Fresh-water flushed closets ...	...	...	15,096
Waste-water flushed closets ...	...	...	63
Fresh-water flushed latrines	...	...	95
Pail closets ...	...	...	69
Ashbins ...	...	...	13,019
Baths ...	...	...	7,342

3 waste-water closets were converted into fresh water flushed closets

In 18 instances, water closets were found to be defective, and in 70 instances various defects were found in connection with the fittings.

## **DRAINAGE.**

During the year 114 defects in connection with drains were discovered and 101 inspections and tests were made.

## **WATER SUPPLY.**

The Manchester Corporation gave a continuous and adequate supply of water during the year. There was no occasion for restriction in its use by house-holders.

134 complaints of waste of water due to burst pipes and defective fittings were made to the Waterworks Department.

## **ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.**

Number of houses found to be infested.

(a) Council Houses	12
(b) Other Houses	46

The method employed for freeing infested houses is by spraying with Zaldecide.

For ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses :-

Furniture sprayed and bedding steam disinfected.

The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority.

## **DIRTY HOUSES AND YARDS.**

Particular attention has been given to dirty houses and yards, and during the year 44 such cases were dealt with, also 56 cases of verminous houses.

There were 408 free supplies of lime to householders, and 517 limewash brushes loaned, to encourage cleanliness.

## **TENTS AND VANS.**

There are no tents or vans used as permanent residences in the Borough.

In connection with the Local Wakes and Fairs, arrangements are made for the supply of "pails" and the cleansing of the same by the department at the cost of the proprietor. There were 25 inspections made of such vans during the year.

### **OFFENSIVE TRADES.**

The only premises under this heading in the Borough are 38 fish frying premises and six rag and bone dealers.

The number of inspections made of these premises was 180.

### **THEATRES AND CINEMAS.**

There are seven such places of entertainment in the Borough, and in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular No. 120 were inspected during the year, and no cause for complaint was found.

### **COMMON LODGING HOUSES.**

There is only one registered common lodging house in the Borough and this has accommodation for 66 males only. It is under the personal supervision of the proprietor and is well managed.

### **HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.**

There are 9 of these houses registered in the Borough.

### **DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.**

There are four cowkeepers registered in the Borough and the average number of cows kept was 53. The cows were regularly inspected by Mr. H. H. Lord, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Inspector, who has reported on their condition every alternate month.

No cases of Tuberculosis were found in the cattle during the year.

There are 194 registered dealers and purveyors of milk in the Borough.

Seven licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Order, one a dealer's licence to bottle Tuberculin tested milk, six supplementary licences, two being for Tuberculin tested milk and four for pasteurised milk.

Of the 194 dealers and purveyors registered, 123 sell bottled milk only, and 23 are none residents who sell milk from carts in the Borough.

The number of inspections made in connection with Dairies, Cow-sheds and Milkshops was 143.

## MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The number of slaughter houses in the Borough is 9—two registered and seven licensed.

The number of visits paid to slaughter-houses was 755.

All carcasses are inspected before being removed from the slaughter-houses, the number of animals killed being 14,700 made up as follows :—

Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	2,210
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	18
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	...	...	9,492
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	2,980
Total						14,700

### Food Surrendered :—

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

Carcase of heifer	...	...	...	...	One
Pigs carcasses	...	...	...	...	Three
Parts of Carcasses and Organs	...	...	...	...	114

### Other conditions :—

Carcasses	...	...	...	...	Three
Sheeps' carcasses	...	...	...	...	One
Parts of Carcasses and Organs	...	...	...	...	233

There are on the registers 46 bakehouses, 38 fried fish shops, and 24 premises where Ice Cream is prepared. All the premises were regularly inspected, the number of visits made being 320.

The Markets held at Eccles and Patricroft have been regularly inspected.

### **FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.**

There are 99 workshops and 46 bakehouses on the Registers, they are inspected periodically and in the course of these inspections 39 defects of various kinds were noted and dealt with.

The regulations in respect of limewashing of Bakehouses are complied with, in eleven instances occupiers had to be reminded of the time for limewashing.

There are twelve "outworkers" in the Borough. Their homes were visited and found to be in good condition, and no cases of Infectious Disease occurred at any of the homes.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories ... ..	76	—	—
Workshops including Workshop Laundries and Bakehouses ...	273	—	—
Workplaces ... ..	38	—	—
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>387</b>	—	—

II.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied	Referr'd to H.M. Insp'tor	
<b>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</b>				
Sanitary accommodation :—				
Insufficient ... ..	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	1	1	—	—
Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	12	12	—	—
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	24	24	—	—
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	—	—

III.—OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES

NIL.

## IV—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory & Workshop Act S.133	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable un- der the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act S. 5 1901.	<div>Notified by H.M. Inspector.</div> <div>Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector</div>
	4
	4

**DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.**

The number of licences granted for the movement of animals during the year was 64.

During the year two cases of Swine Fever were reported and confirmed in the Borough. In the first case there were 38 pigs on the premises at the time of the outbreak. The piggeries were under restriction for four months and 18 of the pigs were affected.

The second case was reported on 23rd August and there were at that time 154 pigs on the premises. The piggeries were under restriction until the 22nd January, 1938, and during that period 101 of the pigs were affected.

There are 32 stable premises, and 8 premises where pigs are kept.

**SHOPS ACTS.**

There are 1020 shops of various kinds on the Register.

Weekly half-holiday Orders have been made in connection with Butchers Shops, Boot and Shoe Retailers and Barbers and Hairdressers.

The work of inspection of shops under the Shops Act, 1934, was continued. In 34 instances contraventions with regard to the keeping of records, etc., were noted. The attention of the occupier of the Shop was drawn to the contravention.

## MORTUARY.

The mortuary was used on twenty two occasions for the reception of bodies. Of these:—

16 had died from natural causes.	1 from drowning.
1 accident.	2 suicides.
1 misadventure	1 alcoholic poisoning.

## PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

Three cases of chimney firing (taken by the Police)

Three cases taken under the Shops Early Closing Act (taken by the Police)

Establishing offensive trade without consent of local authority—case dismissed.

## CANAL BOATS.

There were no inspections of Canal Boats during the year.

The Boats delivering coal to the Wharfs here are day-boats, and are not occupied by any person. The other traffic on the Canal consists of those boats passing through the district without stopping.

## INSPECTIONS.

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Food Preparing Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Ice Cream Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Butchers premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Mineral Water Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	755
Marine Store Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
Workshops, Laundries, Etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Out-Workers premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Van Dwellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Schools, Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Theatres and Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Tests applied to drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Drains opened up	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
District Inspection of Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2593
Re-inspections of nuisances, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2963
Visits in cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	328
Visits re Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	352
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Owners seen	...	...	...	...	...	...	440
Visits re suitability of Tenants for Corporation Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
Housing Act (Overcrowding) Inquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	914
Housing Act (Overcrowding) Houses Measured	...	...	...	...	...	...	682

## NUISANCES AND OTHER WORK.

House drains, choked and defective	...	...	...	114
Houses re-drained	...	...	...	—
Defective ventilating shafts to drains	...	...	...	6
Defective gullies	...	...	...	12
Soil-pipes defective	...	...	...	8
Downspouts disconnected from drains	...	...	...	1
Water closets defective	...	...	...	16
Various defects in water closets	...	...	...	70
Defective waste-water closets	...	...	...	2
Defective pail closets	...	...	...	4
Buildings obstructive to light and air	...	...	...	—
Reports to Surveyor	...	...	...	32
Defective ashbins and ashbin lids	...	...	...	787
Defective brickwork of house walls, &c.	...	...	...	44
Want of pointing of house walls	...	...	...	48
Dampness of house walls	...	...	...	33
Defective chimney stacks and pots	...	...	...	4
Defective paving of yards and passages	...	...	...	231
Defective eaves-gutters and spouting	...	...	...	385
Want of footpath channels for rain-water pipes	...	...	...	8
Defective bath and lavatory waste pipes	...	...	...	6
Defective roofs	...	...	...	81
Defective house floors	...	...	...	60
Defective slopstone waste pipes	...	...	...	57
Defective slopstones	...	...	...	12
Defective plastering of house walls	...	...	...	99
Defective washboilers	...	...	...	14
Defective brickwork of washboilers	...	...	...	5
Defective window frames, &c.	...	...	...	27
Defective sash-cords to windows	...	...	...	49
Defective fireplaces	...	...	...	71
Wastes of water (Reported to Manchester Corporation)	...	...	...	130
Dirty yards	...	...	...	5
Dirty closets	...	...	...	2
Dirty houses	...	...	...	27
Dirty bedding	...	...	...	10
Verminous houses	...	...	...	58
<b>Houses Let-in-Lodgings—defects in</b>	...	...	...	—

**Shops Acts.**

Want of various forms	...	...	...	...	...	23
Want of heating	...	...	...	...	...	7
Want of washing facilities	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dirty Conditions of	...	...	...	...	...	1
Van dwellings without proper Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	3
Accumulations of manure or rubbish	...	...	...	...	...	35
Keeping fowl, etc., so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ice-cream Shops, defects in	...	...	...	...	...	3
Slaughter houses requiring limewashing, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	2
Workshops, etc. requiring cleansing and limewashing	...	...	...	...	...	13
Insufficient W.C. accommodation in Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective sanitary accommodation in Factories & Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	1
Workshops, defects in remedied	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stables requiring limewashing	...	...	...	...	...	4
Theatre and cinemas, defects in remedied	...	...	...	...	...	3
Milkshops and cowsheds requiring limewashing	...	...	...	...	...	—
Milkshops and cowsheds, defects in	...	...	...	...	...	—
Milkshops, unregistered premises	...	...	...	...	...	—
Butcher shops, defects in	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bakehouses requiring limewashing	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bakehouses, defects in	...	...	...	...	...	9
Fried Fish shops requiring limewashing, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fried Fish shops, accumulations of offal	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fried fish shop, defects in	...	...	...	...	...	7
Piggeries requiring limewashing	...	...	...	...	...	—
Various defects in piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unregistered Houses let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	—
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	170

**REFUSE COLLECTION.**

At the close of the year there were in the Borough 13,019 galvanised iron dustbins, and these were emptied once a week.

The vehicles employed in this work are as follows.

One S. & D. rear-loading vehicle of 10 cubic yards capacity.

Three S. & D. Freighters of 7 cubic yards capacity.

One "Fordson" 25 cwt. vehicle

The staff consists of one working foreman, three leading hands, and twelve loaders and four motor drivers. The men are divided into four gangs each being responsible for the collection of house and trade refuse from a prescribed area every week.

The wages paid are as follows.

				£	s.	d.	
Foreman	...	...	...	3	9	0	per week.
Leading hands	...	...	...	3	1	7	„ „
Loaders	...	...	...	2	18	7	„ „
Motor drivers	..	...	...	3	8	0	„ „

The foreman, leading hands and loaders are provided with one pair of trousers and two brown slops every year and a sleeved vest every alternate year. Each motor man is provided with one pair of trousers and a brown slop every year and an overcoat every alternate year.

7,695 loads of refuse were removed to the destructor works during the year, the total weight being 10,541 tons 6 cwts. The daily yield of refuse was equal to 13.5 cwts. per 1,000 of the population.

The Department supplied 577 dustbins and dustbin lids at the cost of the owners during the year, the sales amounted to £262/0/6.

The total cost of manual labour and haulage amounted to £4608/12/6.

Owing to the large amount of paper collected with the refuse, the Committee decided to make a separate collection of clean waste paper and cartons from the shops. The Sewage Committee agreed to pay to the Public Health Committee the sum of £65 per annum for such collection and to pay for the sacks required for the storage of the paper at the shops. The work of separate collection was commenced on 13th May and by the end of the year a total weight of 72 tons had been collected.

TABLE 1.  
Comparative Summary of Work done during five years ended 31st December, 1937.

Year	Weight of Ashbin refuse removed						Total Weight of refuse removed	Average cost per ton	Cost of Manual Labour		Cost of Haulage		Total cost										
	Carts		Fords		S.D. Freight'r				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
	T.	C.	T.	C.	T.	C.												Q.	Q.	Q.			
1933	995	14	2	3435	14	2	6286	17	1	10873	12	3	6	7	1987	10	1	1619	16	8	3617	6	9
1934	503	2	2	3312	12	2	7358	9	1	11174	4	1	6	8	2169	1	0	1574	15	10	3743	16	10
1935	131	11	0	3411	14	0	8155	5	0	11698	10	0	7	2	2342	9	7	1760	18	3	4103	7	10
1936	38	17	0	2698	3	0	7773	15	2	10510	15	2	8	2	2496	17	10	1784	17	7	4281	15	5
1937	31	18	0	1818	7	1	8691	1	2	10541	6	3	8	8	2600	5	0	2008	7	6	4608	12	6

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND WORK DONE  
BY MOTORS DURING THE YEAR.

	No. 1 S.D. Freighter	No. 2 S.D. Freighter	No. 3 Ford Disposed of May /37	No. 4 Ford Disposed of Mar 1937	No. 3 Fordson	No. 4 S D Freighter	No. 5 S.D. Freighter	Total
Wages ...	£ s. d. 187 1 2	£ s. d. 190 16 0	£ s. d. 35 4 7	£ s. d. 22 6 11	£ s. d. 69 14 3	£ s. d. 131 13 9	£ s. d. 191 5 9	£ s. d. 828 2 5
Petrol, Oil, &c. ...	67 10 8	75 16 11	12 12 10	6 9 6	22 15 9	41 19 6	61 17 11	289 3 1
Repairs & Renewals	23 9 3	7 10 2	8 8 7	7 14 6	4 14 0	19 5	38 13 3	91 9 2
Depreciation ...	150 0 0	114 0 0	...	...	42 0 0	74 16 8	125 0 0	505 16 8
Taxation and Insur.	64 9 0	42 4 6	10 14 10	8 1 1	19 13 9	31 0 0	42 4 6	218 7 8
Clothing ...	16 6	16 6	...	...	16 6	16 6	16 6	4 2 6
Garage ...	13 0 0	13 0 0	4 6 8	3 5 0	9 15 0	8 13 4	13 0 0	65 0 0
Total Costs ...	506 6 7	444 4 1	71 7 6	47 17 0	169 9 3	289 19 2	472 17 11	2002 1 6
Loads removed ...	1388	1817	418	269	980	1130	1666	7668
Weight ...	T. C. Q. 1968 4 0	T. C. Q. 2612 9 0	T. C. Q. 455 2 2	T. C. Q. 302 2 2	T. C. Q. 1061 2 1	T. C. Q. 1601 18 3	T. C. Q. 2508 9 3	T. C. Q. 10509 8 3

# BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

## Cleansing Service.—House and Trade Refuse.

Table showing Costs for the Year ended 31st March, 1937.

Particulars	I—Collection		II—Disposal		Total	
	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges
REVENUE ACCOUNT	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Expenditure	4442	4053	2688	1978	7130	6031
Gross Income ...	101	101	1033	1033	1134	1134
Net Cost ... ..	4341	3952	1655	945	5996	4897
UNIT COSTS	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Gross Expenditure per ton ...	8 6¼	7 9¼	5 2	3 9½	13 8¼	11 6¾
Gross Income per ton ...	2¼	2¼	1 11¾	1 11¾	2 2	2 2
Net cost per ton...	8 4	7 7	3 2¼	1 9¾	11 6¼	9 ½
Net cost per 1000 of the population	£101	£92	£39	£22	£140	£114
Net cost per 1000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected ... ..	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
	358 0 0	326 0 0	136 0 0	78 0 0	494 0 0	404 0 0
RATE POUNDAGE	d	d	d	d	d	d
Net cost equivalent rate in the £ ...	4.34	3.95	1.66	.95	6 0	4.90

	T.	C.	Q.
1. Total refuse collected (in tons) ... ..	A10,422	0	0
2. Population; Midsummer, 1936 ... ..		42,770	
3. Weight (in cwts.) per 1000 population per day (365 days to year) ... ..		13.36	
4. Number of houses and premises ... ..		12,123	
5. Rateable Value ... ..		£257,184	
6. Produce of a penny rate ... ..		£999	
7. Total rates in the £ ... ..		13/-	
8. Method of Collection:—			
Horse-drawn vehicles ... .. (occasional)		Nil	
Mechanically-propelled vehicles ... ..		100 per cent.	
9. Method of Disposal:—			
Separation and Incineration ... ..		100 per cent.	
Tipping ... ..		Nil	
10. Average length of haul to point of disposal 1¼ mile single journey.			







